



Place & Health

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Poster Presentations: Session 2

Level of Awareness among Local Leaders: Malaria Prevention in an Urban Squatter Settlement

Authors

1. Mr. Bilal Yousuf (Liaquat national medical college)
2. Ms. Farah Naz (Dow Medical University)
3. Dr. Muhammad Yousuf (Aga)

Abstract

After federal and provincial government, local government is the third tier of government in Pakistan. There are over five thousand local governments in the country. Since 2001, these have been led by democratically elected local councils. The local governments are responsible to control the mosquitoes breeding sites by filling the ditches and arranging the fumigation services.

In 2007, 3.5 million cases of malaria were reported in Pakistan and about 50,000 people died due to malaria.

A study was conducted to assess the level of awareness of local community leaders related to vector control in malaria prevention and to explore the ways to reduce the related problems.

It was a cross-sectional quantitative analysis conducted at an urban squatter settlement . Data collection was done by using a survey questionnaire. Thirteen local community leaders were interviewed.

Study reveals that 92.3% community leaders knows malaria is spread by mosquitoes. About breeding sites; 84.6% mentioned clean water containers; 69.2% said wells; 11.0% elaborated perforations under rocks, 79.9% said water in irrigation fields. About resolving the problem at breeding sites; 11.0% suggested to fill the ditches; 61.5% were in favor of instilling oil to the water surfaces and 46.2% shared that introduction of larvicidal fishes in ponds may reduce breeding sites. Regarding prevention; 69.2% shared indoor residual spray (IRS) as protective measure; 15.4% expressed protective clothing, 61.5% were in favor of using nets; 76.9% suggested insect killing coils. About 7.7% were aware of prophylactic dose for malaria and 84.6% shared that rainy season increases the incidence of malaria.

The study reveals lack of knowledge among the community leaders regarding vector control in malaria prevention. There is need to enhance awareness level among them, so that they can effectively control the malaria problem.

A Squatter Settlement: Social Life of Fishermen at Sea

Authors

1. Ms. Farah Naz (Dow Medical University)
2. Dr. Muhammad Yousuf (Aga)
3. Mr. Bilal Yousuf (Liaquat national medical college)
4. Dr. Shakila Yousuf (Government Health Department, Sindh)

Abstract

Ibrahim Hyderi is located at the Arabian Sea coast, Bin Qasim town, Karachi. It's a 300 years old village having a population of around 40,000. Fishing is the main occupation which often takes place in the hostile marine environment. Living and working space on board are usually inadequate and entertainment opportunities are limited.

The main aim of the study was to have awareness about the social life of fishermen at sea during the fishing period. This cross sectional study was conducted at Ibrahim Hyderi . A standardized questionnaire was used for data collection. A convenient non probability sample of 20 professional fishermen was enrolled.

The study reveals that 55% fishermen stayed at sea for two weeks with 5-10 people; 35% were allowed to sleep aptly; 60% resorted to the use of cigarettes, paan and guthka; 45% accepted using alcohol and 55% substance abuse; 75% expressed some knowledge about alcoholism and substance abuse; 55% stated they had no issues of sexual needs at work; 70% demonstrated strict self control when sexual need arise. About 65% had no idea about diseases like HIV and Hep C. About the social life on boat, 65% labeled the environment on boat as friendly.

Lack of proper sleep, fatigue, minimum means of entertainment on boat works as fuel to the plight of fishermen. The lengthy and hectic schedules of sea life affect their lives at home. At sea, often the fishermen remain exposed to the hazards of alcoholism, substance abuse and other malpractices. A relative absence of knowledge about diseases may form a potential pool of diseases.

Key words: fishing, community, social life, sea, awareness, substance abuse, self control, alcoholism.

Women Empowerment: Factors Behind Domestic Violence against Women Living in City Slums of Karachi

Authors

1. Ms. Farah Naz (Dow Medical University)
2. Mr. Bilal Yousuf (Liaquat national medical college)
3. Dr. Shakila Yousuf (Government Health Department, Sindh)
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Abstract

In Pakistan, majority of the women are much unsecure and remain often exposed to Domestic Violence, as appropriate empowerment of women, proper provision of support of law and strong social structure are vigorously missing, especially in poverty ridden areas and rural settings.

The main purpose of the study was to explore the perpetuating factors behind Domestic Violence against women living in a squatter settlement of Pakistan and to explore the decision making role of women at their homes.

This study was conducted in a squatter settlement of Karachi by using qualitative method. Subjects were selected with the help of members of Women Support Group (WSG). Ten case studies were developed in local language and later on were transcribed in English language

The main perpetuating factors behind Domestic Violence were poverty, lack of education, unemployment, early age marriages, multiple marriages, extra-marital relationships, mis-trust and lack of understanding among the partners, drug addiction and mental illness of husbands. Ten case studies reveals: age of women consulted were ranging from 20 to 60 years, period of exposure to domestic violence by their husbands was ranging from 5 years to 40 years. Four women were married before adolescent age. Two husbands were mentally ill, one convicted murder, three were addicted to narcotics, five were unemployed and were not having trust on their wives. Other perpetrators of violence were in-laws of women and property transfer.

There is need to embark upon the factors causing Domestic Violence by taking collective efforts. Poverty alleviation, provision of employment, control on drug business, sensitization about importance of social norms and values, provision of social support for re-conciliation and counseling, rehabilitation of addicted people, empowerment of women and provision of appropriate support of law to women can reduce the prevalence of Domestic Violence.

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Awareness about Diabetes Mellitus Among Women of Child Bearing Age Living in Squatter Settlements of Karachi

Authors

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3. Ms. Farah Naz (Dow Medical University)
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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by hyperglycemia which result from defects in insulin secretion or action, or both. Over 3.2 million people die of diabetes mellitus across the world every year. Pakistan currently

counts 6.2 million people with diabetes and estimated figures for 2025 suggest that this will almost double and reach 11.6 million people.

The main purpose of the study was to assess the knowledge about Diabetes Mellitus (DM) among women of child bearing age , it's causes, consequences, prevention, and nature of DM among the subjects and understand the perception of CBAs about the management of DM.

The survey was conducted at the three squatter settlements of Karachi. A pre-structured questionnaire was used (after field testing it) to interview 80 CBA women after taking their informed consent. convenient sampling method was used to collect the data.

The results reveals that in general, awareness level about the disease diabetes mellitus was low with misconceptions prevailing among CBA women of childbearing age. More than 50% of the subjects mentioned diabetes as a 'disease' with no specific knowledge and believed that family history and eating too much sweets may play a vital role in causing the ailment. Majority of the women were unaware about the actual causes, symptoms, and complications. Sedentary lifestyle is prevalent along with mood fluctuations. Majority of the women had never tested for diabetes.

Due to low awareness about the disease they are more exposed to the risks and their well being may disturb. The lack of health facilities especially related to assessment of risk factors during pregnancy may further aggravate the situation in the marginalized communities living below poverty line

Knowledge of and Attitudes Toward HIV Chemoprophylaxis Among Urban Residents in a High HIV Prevalence New York City Neighborhood

Authors

1. Ms. Victoria Frye (City University of New York)
2. Ms. Davida Farhat (Columbia University)
3. Mr. Mark Paige (New)
4. Mr. Steven Gordon (Gay Men of African Descent)
5. Mr. David Matthews (Brooklyn Men Konnect/Bridging Access to Care)
6. Ms. Emily Greene (New York Blood Center)
7. Mr. Vaughn Taylor-Akutagawa (Gay Men of African Descent)
8. Dr. Beryl Koblin (New York Blood Center)

Abstract

Purpose: Barriers to uptake of HIV chemoprophylaxis (PEP/PrEP), like stigma, have emerged within MSM communities. Little research on barriers exists among residents of high HIV prevalence cities. We evaluated knowledge, beliefs and attitudes toward HIV chemoprophylaxis in New York City.

Methods: Data derive from 578 anonymous, street-intercept surveys conducted on randomly selected blocks in two NYC neighborhoods in June 2015. HIV chemoprophylaxis knowledge was assessed by asking: "There are medications ('PrEP') to take for people who do not have HIV that prevent HIV." Correct knowledge was provided to all participants after administering this question. Beliefs about people who use HIV chemoprophylaxis: "If someone who does not have HIV is taking medication to prevent HIV, they are probably having too much sex or sex with the wrong kind of people." Attitudes: "I would want a female/male relative who does NOT have HIV to take a medication to prevent HIV." Associations among sociodemographics, HIV-related factors and knowledge, beliefs and attitude factors were calculated.

Results: Just 28% reported correct knowledge. Over half endorsed negative beliefs; 36% and 28% endorsed negative attitudes for women and men, respectively. Negative beliefs were more common among older, Black or Latino, Caribbean descent, and low education respondents. Respondents with friends or family who were gay and lesbian were less likely to endorse negative beliefs. Correlates of negative attitudes toward HIV chemoprophylaxis for women included: older age, not having a friend of family member living with HIV and not having attended an anti-homophobia workshop. No associations were found with HIV chemoprophylaxis for men.

Conclusions: Lack of knowledge, negative beliefs and attitudes toward HIV chemoprophylaxis have the potential to limit PEP/PrEP uptake among residents of urban, high HIV prevalence neighborhoods. It is important to recognize and address all the potential sources of stigma related to these biomedical prevention methods.

Sukh - A Family Planning Urban Health Initiative of Pakistan

Authors

1. Dr. Haris Ahmed (Aman Health Care Services)
2. Dr. Saadia Quraishy (Aman Health Care Services)

Abstract

Sukh Initiative is a 5 year (2013-18) project emerged out of commitments made at London Summit of July'12 in partnership of; Aman, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and the David and Lucile Packard Foundations. Sukh aims 15% increase in modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCP) from current rates, in selected one million, poor and underserved peri-urban, communities in Karachi, a metropolitan city of Pakistan.

Methodology: The menu of interventions includes: door-to-door service delivery, motivation and counseling through face to face discussions and dialogue with women, men and youth by 200 community health workers; provision of a 24/7 help line to support the face to face engagement, and family life education to girls and boys. To improve quality of services to increase access to FP, Sukh strengthens services locally

available and has developed capacity of maternity homes to offer quality post-partum and post abortion family planning services.

Results: The baseline show with 97% awareness of FP with current usage of modern contraceptives of only 32%. Unmet need for FP is 24%, whereas female literacy is 64%. Inclusion of 14,153 new users in its 3rd year was possible with 202,162 household visit, mobilizing women to access services from 40 public and private sector clinics that have been upgraded to provide quality FP services. 20 high schools have been equipped to provide FLE training to students 15 to 18 years of age.

Conclusion: Sukh is a prototype that takes a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, multi-dimensional approach that serves to offer multiple solutions that build an eco-system that responds to a variety of barriers to modern contraceptive use in these communities. Sustainability of Sukh can be seen on several levels; through changed social norms within the intervention community with regards to FP, and, institutionalization of key solution levers, especially provision of quality FP services.

Correlates of Pharmacy Based HIV Testing Referral Utilization in a High-Risk Community

Authors

1. Dr. Silvia Amesty (Columbia University)
2. Dr. Rafael Perez-Figueroa (Columbia University)
3. Mr. Michael Zingman (Columbia University)
4. Ms. Alexis Rivera (Columbia University)
5. Dr. Crystal Fuller Lewis (Nathan Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research, State of New York Office of Mental Health)

Abstract

Background: Black and Latinos face limited access to healthcare services. Expanding HIV testing referrals into pharmacies may improve HIV testing for people with less healthcare access. The Expanded Syringe Access Program (ESAP) in pharmacies may provide access to those at highest risk for HIV and may be positioned to provide in-pharmacy HIV testing referral and linkage to care in at-risk communities.

Objective: This analysis aims to assess the correlates of utilizing HIV testing referrals provided by pharmacies among customers recruited from a neighborhood with high HIV prevalence.

Methods: We examined the associations between demographic and risk behaviors with the utilization of HIV testing referrals among a racially/ethnically diverse sample of participants (n=205). Data for the analysis come from a cross-sectional study among customers of ESAP pharmacies in Harlem, New York City (2010-2011). Binary logistic regression models were constructed to examine the extent to which the predictors

explained the likelihood of utilizing HIV testing referrals.

Results: Most participants were male (65.9%), Black and Latino(88.3%), and had used hard drugs (89.8%); 19.5% utilized the HIV testing referrals provided. Bivariable analyses indicated negative associations between ever smoking crack, ever smoking heroin, and injecting heroin in the last 3 months with the utilization of HIV testing referrals; while older age, being male, having higher levels of education, and engaging in condomless sex were found to be protective. Controlling for sex/gender and engaging in condomless sex increased the likelihood of utilizing HIV texting referrals more than 3 times, while having smoked crack reduced this likelihood by approximately 62%.

Conclusion: Findings suggest that using the ESAP structure for HIV referrals may be a complement to healthcare-based testing. In-pharmacy HIV testing referrals may be part of more comprehensive strategy to promote HIV testing in high-risk populations. More research is needed to continue exploring in-pharmacy strategies.

Media and Family Planning: Changing Dynamics of Contraceptive Advertisements and its Effect on Health in Urban India

Authors

1. Ms. Ragini Mishra (International Institute for Population Sciences)

Abstract

This study looks into the dynamics of contraceptive advertising and its effect on health in urban India. By focusing on advertisements on condoms for males and Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECPs) for females, it examines the content, focus and target of commercial advertisements. For this purpose, a content analysis of contraceptive advertisements appeared in media (Newspapers, magazines, T.V. channels, internet, etc.) in the year 2013 were considered. Altogether 75 ads on Condoms and 21 ads on ECPs were analyzed here. It was found that condom ads are increasingly targeting adolescents and unmarried. They focus on 'pleasure' and 'stamina' aspects ignoring the safety and protection issues. Most of ECP ads are misleading customers and creating a wrong impression that "ECP is a regular contraceptive Pill". This will have serious implications on women's health. While designing advertisements, the interests of the users must be given priority without 'concealing facts' or providing 'misleading information'. In general, the advertisements must follow ethical considerations and value the sentiments of the population.

Fragile Health System: Issues and Challenges in Pakistan – Harnessing Opportunities

Authors

1. Mr. Javed Satti (Pathfinder International)

Abstract

Universal immunization of children against major vaccine-preventable diseases is one of the most cost-effective means of reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. However in Pakistan, there has been a slow improvement in the percentage of fully immunized children age 12-23 months, from 47 percent in Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2006-07 to 54 percent in 2012-13. Moreover, there is a large dropout of 14 percent and 7 percent, respectively, between the first and third dose of the DPT and polio vaccines. A lot still needs to be done in this regard.

The study intends to examine the barriers and facilitators to obtaining vaccination for their children in Pakistan besides exploring provincial and rural/urban differences using PDHS 2012-13. A model is developed to improve understanding of the barriers and facilitators which impact vaccination uptake at household level, adherence and completion. The constructs in the model have been shown to be important predictors of immunization which include woman empowerment, woman's own reproductive health seeking behavior, mother-child relationship and other parental factors. Indicators chosen for woman empowerment include decision-making, mobility and domestic violence. The variables of woman's own reproductive health seeking behavior consist of antenatal and postnatal care, place and assistance during delivery, TT vaccination and use of family planning. The variables for measuring mother-child relationship indirectly include gender, parity and wanted status of child. Other parental factors include age, education and occupation of both parents.

Limited decision practices, controlling behavior by husband and domestic violence are identified as key barriers to obtaining vaccines for children.

Spacing Pregnancies for Improved Maternal and Newborns Health Outcomes – An Innovative and Sustainable Approach in Peri-Urban parts of Karachi, Pakistan

Authors

1. Mr. Syed Sharjeel UI Hasan (Aman Health Care Services)
2. Dr. Haris Ahmed (Aman Health Care Services)

Abstract

Sukh Initiative, a multi donor funded project, is promoting Health Timing and Spacing of Pregnancy (HTSP) in 1 million, underserved peri-urban population of Karachi, a metropolitan city of Pakistan.

Methodology: Sukh has a multi-pronged approach. Focus is to target young married couples. Sukh Community Health Workers (CHWs) serves 3,000. These CHWs were trained on a modified module with include use of life size uterus model as an innovative counseling technique. To increase male involvement, male mobilizers reached out to

young men, newlyweds and those with 1 or 2 children, along with community influencers and gatekeepers, by male support group meetings. Project is improving quality of FP services at 160 first level care facilities, both in public and private sectors with hands-on and on-job trainings of 180 providers on IUCD insertion, implants and infection prevention, followed by extensive monitoring.

Results: The baseline survey reveals that MCPR is 32% with a method mix favoring tubal ligation and condoms. To improve MCPR to 15% and improve method mix, CHWs have started process of registering households and by end of year one 848,000 individuals from approximately 84% of houses in the project area have been completed. CHWs formed Community Based Organizations with 5 designated members, meeting once a month. 100 CBOs have been formed with members from households. These CBOs provide support in project implementation, and come up with solutions to day to day challenges.

The project has yet to witness change in behaviors for FP/RH services, however as of now the project has ensured that with extensive mobilization, Sukh will not only encourage women to make educated FP/RH choices, but also involve men in decision-making. With improved quality of FP/RH services at FLCF and also by involving the Health Department from inception to implementation, tremendous results are anticipated in short period.

DHS Review of Effect of Domestic Violence on Contraceptive Uptake and Outcomes, Sindh, Pakistan

Authors

1. Dr. Saadia Quraishy (Aman Health Care Services)

Abstract

Violence against women is fundamental violation of human rights and has a significant public health issue. Evidence suggests women experiencing domestic violence report higher rates of reproductive health problems. Despite several laws designed to protect women from domestic violence, it is an endemic problem in Pakistan. Some of the major reasons for violence are prevalent illiteracy, unemployment and poverty. Domestic violence host several reproductive health problems. Women who are physically abused are 16% more likely to have low-birth-weight baby and twice likely to have an abortion, and less able to access appropriate medical care.

Review of PDHS 2012-13: PDHS 2012-13 data was reviewed for women who have ever been pregnant and were subjected to domestic violence, in province of Sindh. The review focused relationship between domestic violence and FP adoption and its results on unintended pregnancies; which in turn may lead to either termination or low weight births.

Findings: Secondary data analysis of PDHS 2012-13 shows 23% women have ever experienced physical violence. However 5% experienced severe violence and 7% experienced violence during pregnancy. Rural women were the most (30%) who were subjected to violence as compare to small (23%) and large cities (15%). Use of contraceptive remained less (26%) in women who were subjected to violence as compare to those who were not (33%). The percentage of pregnancies was high 44% compare to 39%, similarly under weight babies born was 31% compare to 21% to women not subjected to violence.

Conclusion: Results indicate low contraceptive use among women experiencing domestic violence, as this limits control over their reproduction. It is important that service delivery should also build on mental health by establishing integrated services for incorporating issues of domestic violence into FP services. With multiple entry points within the health sector, women may seek healthcare, without necessarily disclosing violence

Epidemiological Transition in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar: Evidence from India Human Development Survey

Authors

1. Mr. Mohammad Hifz Ur Rahman (International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.)

Abstract

Background:

Because of the undergoing epidemiological transition, many countries of the world are observing increased burden of chronic, non-communicable and life-style related diseases. Though less people die, they are subject to longer years of suffering with such diseases. This has become an area of great concern among the researchers and policy makers. Extant literature is full of studies on maternal and child health in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. But studies examining the prevalence of lifestyle and communicable diseases are very limited in India especially in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Objective: Data from India Human Development Survey (IHDS) conducted in 2004-05 has been used to test the hypotheses: Lifestyle diseases are more prevalent as compare to communicable diseases in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Methods: The present study had measured six outcome variables namely occurrence of tuberculosis, mental illness, cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease.

Those who were suffering from the selected disease at the time of survey and those who were cured were combined together and were treated as having the selected disease. Bivariate analyses, binary logistic regression models and Wald test were used.

Results: Findings of the study accept the hypothesis "Lifestyle diseases are more prevalent as compare to communicable diseases in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar". There are enormous differences in the occurrence of lifestyle diseases and communicable diseases. Prevalence of lifestyle diseases like diabetes and hypertension are very much

as compared to communicable disease like tuberculosis. Tackling each of these require different strategies. For example, communicable diseases are more prevalent because of poor hygiene, poor sanitary conditions, and poor living conditions whereas the lifestyle diseases arise because of life-style related factors. Undoubtedly, these require different strategies and interventions.

Determinants of Maternal Mortality Ratio in Selected Asia Pacific Countries: An Empirical Study

Authors

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2. Dr. Fumitaka Furuoka (Asia- Europe Institute, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

Abstract

Background: Maternal mortality is a global public health problem. United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goal (MDG), aims for the 75% reduction of maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by the year 2015. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) report 2013, a 45% decline from 1990 has been reported globally. However, MMR varies among different countries and regions of the world. There have been only a few studies reported on the empirical analysis of MMR in Asia Pacific countries. **Purpose:** We were interested to know the determinants of MMR in this region. This study aims to identify the determinants of the MMR in selected thirteen countries (i.e. Cambodia, Pakistan, India, Solomon Island, Sri Lanka, Korea Republic, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines and Thailand). **Methods:** The source of data is from WHO, UNICEF, United Nations population Fund and The World Bank, Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013, WHO, Geneva, 2014. We have used the statistical and econometric software EViews version 8.0 (IHS Global Inc., Irvine, CA, USA.) for the analyses of data. We performed Pearson's correlation and multiple regression analysis. This paper assumes that there are four factors which would determine the MMR in these countries, namely, the size of the per capita gross national income (GNI), total fertility Rate (TFR), skilled attendant at birth (SAB), female primary school enrolment rate (FSER). **Results:** The empirical results shows that SAB has significant relationship with the MMR in these countries. It means that increased number of skilled attendant at birth could reduce the maternal mortality. **Conclusion:** The result of our study will help to understand how the resource will be mobilized effectively and to develop strategies for the funding of the programme. The role of SAB is important for the reduction of MMR.

Building support systems for suicide prevention: A fusion of understanding and action in District Chitral KPK, Pakistan

Authors

1. Mr. Gulfayyaz Khan (Aga Khan University)
2. Dr. Sajjad Ali Khan (Aga Khan University)

Abstract

Committing suicide is not a new phenomenon in today's world. It exists almost in every society with different forms and ratio among different age groups. The reasons, factors and ways of suicide vary from country to country, area to area, and even individual, depending on the socio-cultural and geo-economic circumstances of the specific regional and local context. Similarly, in the recent years suicide has become an alarming phenomenon in the region of Chitral. The number of suicide among the youth, especially in young females (both married and unmarried), is rapidly increasing. . In Chitral district, 40 suicide cases were reported in 2011-2013. It is not known how many cases were not reported to the police. Of the total reported 24 were men, and 16 women. Another study reported 81 suicides, during 2008-2012. Both the studies are descriptive and attempt to highlight the possible causes of suicide.

Major factors contributing to rising frequency of Suicide in Chitral:

1. Forced Marriage.
2. Autocratic attitude of parents or elders towards their children.
3. over Confidence of Parents.
4. Tribe-ism.

Research design and Methodology:

An action research approach is proposed for a fusion of understanding and action in chitral district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A short course/training in understanding suicide and building support systems for preventing suicides will be offered to members of family where a suicide hams taken place, and to friends of one who has committed suicide. The course will include sessions on understanding suicide its possible determinants

Conclusion:

To summarize the above discussion, it is argued that the major reason of suicide in the region of Chitral is associated with the decision process of marriage of a female. Due to lack of education and awareness about women rights, pressure of tribal and cultural values of the society, parents and relatives are

Is Maternal and Child Health Care Services Really Preventing the Newborn Death in India: Evidence from India

Authors

1. Mr. Bal Govind Chauhan (International Institute for Population Sciences Mumbai)

Abstract

India has made significant progress toward attainment of reduction in infant and child mortality – still, the levels remain very high as compared to the developed nation. Using the third round of National Family Health Survey data, this study examine the effect of maternal health care utilization (antenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care) on

early neonatal, neonatal and post-neonatal mortality in India. Descriptive statistics and multivariate techniques have been used to fulfill the aforesaid objective. Results show that early neonatal, neonatal and post-neonatal mortality is 25, 19 and 11 per thousand live births respectively. Antenatal care and postnatal care has a significant impact on early neonatal and neonatal mortality, however, safe delivery is positively associated with the early neonatal and neonatal mortality. The risk of early neonatal and neonatal mortality is higher among those deliveries conducted in the public or private institutions than delivery conducted at home. The number of lives lost in the early neonatal and late neonatal period exceeds that of any other period. There is a need to be more focus on utilization of MCH services to sustains gains in mortality in the newborn period and achieve the sustainable development goals.

Effect of Non-Biological Factor on Perinatal Mortality in India: Evidence from NFHS

Authors

1. Mr. Bal Govind Chauhan (International Institute for Population Sciences)

Abstract

About 6 million neonatal deaths globally, approximately 99 percent of which occur in developing countries. Against this backdrop, this study is an attempt to examine the prevalence and influence of non-biological factor on perinatal mortality in India. Using National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) data and bi-variate and multivariate techniques have been used to fulfil the aforesaid objectives. Non linear (Fairlie Decomposition) technique has been used to see the contribution of factors among poor non poor gap in perinatal mortality. Results show that parental education, religion; caste, work status of the mother and wealth status of the household has significant effects on the perinatal mortality. The largest part of the poor disadvantage in perinatal mortality is attributable to the underlying disadvantage in household variables whereas full ANC, safe delivery and place of delivery has contributed to narrowing the gap.

Urban Travel Mode Choices and Well-being: Insights through a Psychological Lens

Authors

1. Mr. Samuel Chng (University of Exeter Medical School)
2. Prof. Charles Abraham (University of Exeter Medical School)
3. Ms. Christin Hoffmann (University of Exeter Medical School)
4. Dr. Mathew White (University of Exeter Medical School)
5. Dr. Stephen Skippon (Transport Research Laboratory)

Abstract

The urban transport user differs from his/her rural counterpart such that the former has much more transportation options made accessible. Despite this, car use remains the most popular travel mode choice by both urban and rural users in the UK. Non-car-mode travel is potentially efficacious in improving the health and wellbeing of urban dwellers in part through the introduction of more daily physical activity and reduction of travel-related stress. However, it remains unclear how best to promote these transportation alternatives. Applying past findings from psychological studies in transportation, we explored how psychological theories on cognition, goals and attitudes can help explain the travel mode choices in urban settings. Psychological theories, such as the Theory of Planned Behaviour, Theory of Interpersonal Behaviour and the Norm Activation Model, are used to explain the possible interactions between the urban environment and travel mode choices by commuters. Qualitative investigations of these psychological antecedents also highlight the variability of attitudes towards different transport modes in response to different goals and environmental and social contexts. These insights are potentially useful in informing future communication and social marketing strategies that look at improving the effectiveness of policies and behaviour change interventions that encourage the adoption of non-car transport modes that are posited to be associated with better health and wellbeing outcomes.

Using the Built Environment to Enhance Social Contact and Resilience Among City Dwellers

Authors

1. Mr. William Heard (The Chicago School of Professional Psychology)
2. Dr. Sandra Georgescu (The Chicago School of Professional Psychology)

Abstract

Cities can be exciting, exhausting and surprisingly isolating places to live. City planning and design have a direct impact on lifestyle and the mental health (or its absence) of people who inhabit it. Despite its overall allure, city living has been linked with increased inattention, withdrawal, irritability and impulsivity. Neighborhood type, commuting time and amount of traffic in one's area have all been linked to residents' sense of social connection and levels of loneliness. While social connectedness and the perception of support by those around us is a major contributor to well-being and resilience, decreased social networks have been related to increases levels of psychosis, and higher stress among children. Social ties are especially important for older individuals and have been linked with lower levels of mortality, reduced suicide rates, less fear of crime, and better physical health. Yet, despite these findings, it has been estimated that 75% of the world's population will be living in an alienating city environment by the year 2030. This literature review will highlight the ways in which city planners are attempting to create more nurturing environments that enhance the probability of social contact in an attempt to improve resiliency and well-being among its city dwellers.

Campaign for Honest Evidence-Based Health Information

Authors

1. Mrs. Sahru Keiser (Breast Cancer Action)

Abstract

The goal of breast cancer screening is to prevent women from dying of breast cancer, and for thirty years women have been told by the mainstream breast cancer movement, corporate marketers and medical providers that regular mammograms will save their lives and early detection is their best protection. Current science shows that screening mammograms do not reduce the number of women who die from breast cancer and comes with significant harms including false positives, overdiagnosis and overtreatment.

Objectives: Provide important evidence based information for women at “average risk” about the harms and benefits of routine breast cancer screening while holding national breast cancer and public health organizations and charities accountable for pushing a scientifically invalid message about mammography. The author will describe the importance of creating and disseminating an unbiased patient-centered perspective on the evidence about mammography.

Methods & Results: The author reviewed all literature on routine screening mammography over the last thirty years. Information was analyzed and synthesized into the development of an accessible and visually engaging brochure, *Should I Have A Mammogram: Understanding the Harms and Benefits of Routine Breast Cancer Screening*, designed to help women evaluate their health decisions.

Conclusions: Women have the right to unbiased information, free from conflict of interest and without the heavy thumb of vested interests tipping the balance, in order to make decision that are right for them based on their own culture and values. Moving forward, we need 1) to shift away from early detection and focus on preventing breast cancer from developing in the first place, 2) to continue to provide balanced information so women can make informed choices and last, 3) clear evidence-based guidelines for all communities- including underrepresenting communities.

A Climate Analysis Considering Cyanobacteria Blooms in an Urban Subtropical Drinking Water Reservoir

Authors

1. Ms. Sofia Oliver (University of São Paulo)
2. Dr. Helena Ribeiro (University of São Paulo)

Abstract

The continual environmental degradation in water basins with intense human occupation has significantly altered the quality of water, triggering cyanobacteria blooms in urban lakes and fresh water reservoirs. Studies indicate potential carcinogenic and other harmful effects on health of *Microcystis aeruginosa* (cyanobacteria) in drinking water. Cyanobacteria blooms are becoming an increasingly common phenomenon worldwide, when it occurs in drinking water reservoirs it may represent a public health risk. In accordance with seasonality, there is a greater or lesser proliferation of cyanobacteria, also known as blue algae. The aim of this study is to demonstrate the relationship between cyanobacteria blooms in the drinking water from the Guarapiranga Reservoir and climate and weather types, of the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo's in the time space between 2010 and 2013. Meteorological data obtained from the Institute of Astronomy, Geophysics and Atmospheric Sciences at the University of São Paulo meteorological station have been analyzed, as well as the results of laboratory analysis of reservoir water, provided by the basic sanitation company of the State of São Paulo. Results show that Cold Front, conflict between masses and the Tropical Instability Line have important role in the triggering process of cyanobacteria blooms, the cyanobacteria density may be associated with high air temperatures, rainfall and wind intensity, especially during the rainy season (October to March). Climate change in the city of São Paulo can worsen these problems related to drinking water once the ideal climatic conditions for the proliferation of cyanobacteria are increasing in frequency. Especially in the last 20 years. This scenario can magnify a public health problem related to cyanobacteria in São Paulo- Brazil and around the world, once that climate change may increase public health risks related to drinking water quality as associated with land use.

Waste Recycling Public Polities: A Comparative Study of San Francisco, USA and São Paulo, Brazil

Authors

1. Dr. Helena Ribeiro (University of São Paulo School of Public Health)
2. Ms. Adriana Fonseca Braga (University of São Paulo School of Public Health)

Abstract

Solid waste volumes have grown more than population. In 2012, 1.3 billion tons of urban solid waste was produced, corresponding to a per capita average of 1.2 kg. Appropriate waste management regards sanitation and sustainability, as key factors for urban health.

This research aims to compare waste recycling public polities of San Francisco and São Paulo, in the last 10 years, in order to evaluate their sustainability in economic, social and environmental terms.

Methods: Literature search in Web of Science, Scopus; data collection; field observation and interview of public agents responsible for recycling programs in the two cities.

Preliminary Results:

The city of San Francisco had 805,235 inhabitants in 2011; waste generation of 1,992,287 tons in 2010; waste is segregated in 100% of homes; collection, sorting, recycling and final destination are done by private enterprises; there is a mechanized process for sorting solid waste in plants; 85% of the urban solid waste is recycled; the goal is to have zero waste going to landfills by 2020.

The municipality of São Paulo had 11,253,503 inhabitants in 2011; waste generation of 3,500,000 tons in 2011; waste is segregated only in 46% of households; collection, sorting and sales are done either by private enterprises or by 22 scavengers' associations that work in partnership with local government and receive financial help and lot from local government; there are only 2 triage plants; only 1.6% of solid waste is recycled by the official program; goal is to recycle 10% by 2016. Unofficial records estimate 20% of waste recycled through informal scavengers.

Conclusions: The cities are very diverse regarding size and waste generation. Even though lower per capita waste production, and social inclusion of 1,100 scavengers are strong points for achieving urban health, much of San Francisco experience in recycling could be appropriated in São Paulo.

Globalization and Health in a Small City of the Amazon Region

Authors

1. Dr. Helena Ribeiro (University of São Paulo School of Public Health)
2. Ms. Viviana Mendes (University of São Paulo)
3. Prof. Sandra Fonseca Costa (UNIVAP)

Abstract

Globalization, the cross boundary movement of capital, culture, society, and health issues, pushed transformations in technologies and practices in different spatial and temporal scales. However, to understand globalized world it is necessary to study transforming forces in different places, as they act in diverse ways in diverse geographic contexts. The research aims to analyze the impact of globalization on health of a riverine town, Ponta de Pedras, in the Amazon River estuary, Marajó Island, Brazil. The municipality has 29,000 inhabitants (2014), area of 3,500 Km², and HDI 0.56. Economy is based on extraction of natural products: açai, hearts of palm and fishes. Outside communication is only possible by motorboat. Methods: to evaluate integration in the globalization process, the following methods were adopted: Field observation, questionnaire to a sample of families in different urban sectors, research in data bases from census, local government, and Ministry of Health Notification System. Data collected included: use of computers, internet access, personal cell phone, television watching habits, processed food consumption. Regarding health data, mortality causes and notified diseases were gathered. Preliminary results: Main food resources extracted, açai and hearts of palm, became fashionable global products and are being largely exported having as consequence a shift in the food intake of population to processed food. Communication technology is very widespread mainly among young people. The first main causes of death are heart diseases, followed by leukemia,

strokes, homicide by fire guns, respiratory failure, pneumonia and cancer. Diseases notified to Ministry of Health from 2012 to 2014 were: toxoplasmosis; acute Chagas disease; rabies; accidents with snakes, spiders and scorpions; Dengue fever; leishmania; Hansen disease. Conclusions: Despite spatial isolation and low level of development, a profound shift in the way of life and in health conditions is under way related to the globalization process, and to environmental disruption.

"Home Births in a Squatter Settlement of Karachi: Why Women Choose Homebirth; Factors, Issues and Experiences

Authors

1. Dr. Muhammad Yousuf (Aga)

Abstract

Home birth is common in developing world due to lack of resources, unawareness and cultural restrictions. Home birth rates in developed countries are considerably low. In Pakistan, 80% of the births take place at home attended by 'untrained' personnel.

The basic purpose of our study was to provide an understanding of the reasons and factors behind homebirths in a squatter settlement. We aim to provide the implications for practice for Traditional Birth Attendants(TBAs), physicians, obstetric nurses and women of childbearing age.

The women who had given birth at home were asked to participate in the study. The data were collected by conducting in-depth interviews. Out of 100 women interviewed, 84% gave birth to their first child at home and 56 % had all home births. Deliveries conducted by Dai's at home were most common (46%), others were conducted by either female members at home or neighbours (10%). 54% responded that the decision of home delivery was self-made, 27.4% reported the family members specifically the mother in law made the decision. the reasons presented to giving birth at home were 1)poor economic status (2) afraid of doctors/hospitals (3) belief that home is comfortable (4) more trust in TBAs conducting delivery (5) following tradition (6) under peer pressure.

In the last two pregnancies, at least one antenatal care visit to an obstetrician/gynaecologist was made by 64% but less than half consulted a doctor for postnatal care(25.5%). 53% stated that home births are not safer and 70% said that they had a better experience of delivering at home.

Neonatal deaths were common in cases conducted by TBAs. Major barrier to hospital births turns out to be economic constrains and fear of doctors and hospital among women.

Quality of Life of the Elderly: Elements of Social Participation as Assubsidies to Sustainable Public Policy

Authors

1. Ms. Ana Yazbek (UNIFAE)
2. Dr. Erica Baciuk (UNIFAE)

Abstract

This study aims to identify the perception of the elderly residents in the city of São João da Boa Vista, São Paulo, regarding their quality of life (QOL) and existing local actions, directed to them. It is a descriptive field study with cross-sectional design and quantitative analysis base. 389 seniors, both male and female around the age of 60 or more, were approached. They excluded those with physical disabilities and or cognitive. Volunteers, after giving their consent, answered the characterization sheet and the questionnaire on the Quality of Life of the elderly, (WHOQOL -old and BREF). The average age was 72.5 years, 68.4 % were women, 45.2 % were married, 46.5 % completed their studies until the 4th grade of elementary school and 16.7 % had finished middle school or more, 96.7% are retired and 57.2 % had full or part time jobs. The seniors were satisfied with their LQ and health, particularly in the fields of social and environmental interactions. Having a full time job showed an inverse relationship with the four domains of QOL and operational facets of the senses and social participation, showed a positive relationship with the autonomy facet. With regard to marital status, married and single best evaluated QOL facet in social participation. Despite the lack of articulation among the activities in the city, there is a satisfactory participation of the elderly in social and leisure events, which positively influences the QOL of the elderly in the physical, psychological, social and environmental relations, in addition to the perception of facets on the operation of the senses, past, present and future activities, social participation and relations with death and dying. We conclude that the appropriate structuring of local public policies, directed to the elderly, can promote sustainable human aging.

Risk of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Among Women Practicing Poor Dietary Diversity And Nutrition in Rural Ethiopia: A Multi-Center Prospective Cohort Study

Authors

1. Dr. Taddese Zerfu (Addis Ababa University)
2. Dr. Melaku Deressa (Addis Ababa University)

Abstract

Background: There is paucity of evidence on the effect and the association between maternal dietary diversity and adverse pregnancy outcomes.

Objective: We aimed to assess whether poor dietary diversity and maternal nutritional

status during pregnancy were associated with increased risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes in rural Ethiopia.

Methods: We employed a multi-center prospective cohort study design to recruit a total of 432 eligible pregnant women between August 2014 to March, 2015. The individual dietary diversity status of mothers was used as key exposure variable to select, enroll and follow the mothers. Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for each outcome were estimated by logistic regression models

Findings: A total 374 pregnant women were retained at the end of the study. Amongst of which 74 (19.8) experienced at least one of the adverse outcomes: 34 (9.1%) gave birth to low birth weight babies, 51(13.6%) had preterm birth and 17 (4.5%) still birth babies. Dietary diversity status was significantly associated with low birth weight (AoR: 0.09; 95% CI, 0.01, 0.98) and preterm birth (AoR: 0.18 ; 95% CI, 0.04, 0.73), but not still birth (AoR: 4.61, 95% CI 0.38, 55.4). Consumption of fruits and vegetables, anemia near term and gaining at least 9 kg of weight were other independent predictors of the outcomes.

Conclusion: The risk of adverse outcomes of pregnancy is associated with nutritional and dietary diversity status of the pregnant women. Attention to maternal dietary diversity, emphasizing the consumption of adequate fruits and vegetables are recommended

Key words: Adverse Pregnancy Outcome, Dietary Diversity, Low Birth Weight, Preterm Birth, Still Birth

Level of Dietary Factors Inhibiting Bioavailability of Iron in Major Prepared "Ready to Eat" Foods Consumed by Pregnant Mothers in Rural Arsi, Central Ethiopia

Authors

1. Dr. Taddese Zerfu (Addis Ababa University)
2. Dr. Taddese Zerfu (Addis Ababa University)

Abstract

Background: Pregnant and lactating mothers are most affected by nutritional disorders including anemia. There is limited evidence of the level of absorption inhibitors and enhancers of iron in the diets of pregnant mothers.

Objective : We aimed to quantify the level of dietary factors with potential inhibiting effect on the bioavailability of iron in common staple and ready to eat diets of pregnant mothers in rural Ethiopia.

Methods: We collected representative food samples of ready to eat foods from twenty four rural villages of randomly selected kebel (smallest administrative unit) in four rural districts of Arsi Zone, Oromia region, Ethiopia. Phayttic acid and tannin contents were determined using spectrophotometer keeping all standard and quality control measures while the contents of Ca, Zn and Fe in foods were measured by atomic absorption spectrophotometer in standard laboratories. SPSS version 20 was the software used to analyze results.

Results: The highest (14.7mg/100gm) and lowest (0.7mg/100g) amount of iron was

observed in fermented enjera made of red teff grains, and stews made from kale, respectively. The zinc content of almost all food staffs is < 2mg/100g except for coffee and Stew from bean/pea with tofu. Many of these common food staffs: fermented 'sergegna Teff enjera', tea, coffee and red and white teff fermented enjera contained calcium > 50mg/100g. The iron: phytate molar ratio of the foods varied from as low as 0.28 for fermented barely black enjera and as high as 8.69 for Stew made from bean or pea.

Conclusion: Conclusion: The mineral content of foods analyzed is comparable to previous findings; nevertheless, the phytate values of the foods analyzed here were lower than those reported earlier. Therefore, we recommended attention to iron bioavailability and further in vivo studies.

Treatment of Leachate by Recirculating through Dumped Solid Waste in a Sanitary Landfill in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Authors

1. Mr. Akalu Melketsadik Woldeyohans (Wollo Univesity)

Abstract

Leachate recirculation is one mechanism of leachate treatment that enables both stabilization of leachate and the damped solid waste by enhancing easy movement of nutrient and the required moisture for microbial action within a short period of time than a conventional landfill. Having this, two Poly vinyl chloride pipes compacted with a similar raw material composition and working with 4mL/min and 8mL/min leachate recirculation flow rate were continuously operated for nine (9) consecutive weeks in order to study the effect of leachate recirculation on the quality of leachate.

Furthermore, ammonia-nitrogen level found in leachate from bioreactor landfill is much higher than that found in conventional landfill. So, an effective in-situ treatment of this pollutant would be very advantageous, potentially resulting in both environmental and economic advantages. To overcome this problem, the removal efficiency of leachate recirculation on ammonia nitrogen was considered by creating aerobic, anoxic and anaerobic layers in each column from the upper to bottom side. Consequently, the operation resulted an initial concentration increment at the beginning in each study parameters except for that of pH associated with addition of leachate and at the end of the experiment 84.32% BOD, 82.24% TS, 88.97% COD, 79.2% NH₄⁺-N and 94% Cu removal efficiency in R1 that operate at 4mL/L, while 66.45% BOD, 75%COD, 62.98% TS, 67.47% NH₄⁺-N and 79.32% Cu removal efficiency in R2 were obtained mainly due to anaerobic degradation and varies physical and chemical process incorporated inside the reactors.

All in all, even though leachate recirculation is a time taking process it is said to be a promising in-situ leachate treatment and landfill waste stabilization mechanism if it is operated in a controlled manner even for old landfill leachate.

Health Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in Vegetables from Wastewater Irrigated Area in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Authors

1. Mr. Minbale Aschale (Addis Ababa University)

Abstract

This study assessed the concentrations of toxic and potentially toxic elements (Cd, Pb, As, Cu, Zn, Cr, Co, Ni, Ba, B, Sr, V, Fe and Mn) in agricultural soils and vegetables irrigated with wastewater and their possible human health risk in Addis Ababa. The result revealed that concentrations of Cr, Cd, Pb and Fe in most vegetables surpassed the maximum recommended levels. Pollution levels were varied with metals and vegetable types. The average concentrations (mg/kg) of all elements in the vegetables were found in order of Pb > Fe > Mn > Sr > Zn > Ba > B > Cu > Cr > Ni > V > Co > As > Cd. Many of the concentrations were higher than previously reported. Moreover, the concentrations of Cu, Mn, Sr, Ba, B, Sr, Co, Pb and Zn in the soils were shown significant correlations with those in the vegetables. The metal transfer factor was found highest for B followed by Pb > Sr > Zn > Cd > Cu > Ba > Cr > Mn > As > Ni > V > Co > Fe. Metal pollution index showed that Swiss chard was maximally contaminated with metals followed by carrot, lettuce, cabbage, kale and potato that had a significant threat of negative impact on human health. The health risk assessment data also revealed that a high level of hazard quotient (>1) for Pb in all vegetables except cabbage, Sr in Ethiopian Kale, Mn in Ethiopian kale, lettuce, cabbage and Swiss chard, Cu in lettuce, Swiss chard and carrot, As and Fe in all the vegetables except potato, Zn in lettuce and Swiss chard, Ba in Ethiopian kale and Swiss chard and B in Swiss chard were recorded that would pose a potential health risk to the consumers. This study highlights the need for proper treatment and disposal of wide range of effluents and waste materials and regular monitoring of potential contaminants in water, soil and vegetables and enforcement of standards.

Assessment of the Impacts of Climate Variability and Sustainable Public Water Supply in an Urban Center: Ilorin, Nigeria

Authors

1. Dr. Ogunleye-Adetona Comfort Iyabo (University of Cape Coast)
2. Mr. Eniola Ashaolu (University of Ilorin)

Abstract

Appropriate hydration of the human body is an absolute requirement for a healthy life. Hence there is a need for constant drinkable water supply. The irregular public water supply in Ilorin for some years prompted an impact assessment of climate variability and sustainable public water supply Ilorin Nigeria. And since water availability is a function of climatic variability, data on climatic variables for 35 years (1978-2012) were obtained

from the Nigeria Meteorological Agency. Also data on quantity of water supplied to the city between 2001-2012 was obtained from the Kwara State Water Corporation. Monthly analysis was carried out in order to understand and explain the relationship between water supply and climatic variables. The result of this study will enhance a proper planning and management of public water supply. The multiple correlation analyses revealed that monthly rainfall is the only climatic variable that has a significant negative relationship ($r = -0.579$) with monthly public water supply. In other words water supply decreases whenever there is increase in rainfall and vice versa. The study therefore recommended that proper planning and management such as increase in reservoir storage and treatment plant capacity may go a long way to enhance sustainable public water supply in Ilorin.

Determinant Factors Misbehaviors' of Healthcare Professionals in Ivory Coast

Authors

1. Mr. Touvoly Bi Tra Serge (University Félix Houphouet Boigny)

Abstract

The health professionals' services in public hospitals in Côte d'Ivoire are the subject of much criticism. According to frequent observations of national press, the workers in these institutes increasingly engage themselves in practices that are contrary to ethical and professional standards body. These practices are observed from the reception of patients to their medical care.

The study undertaken in these circumstances are intended not only to contribute to improving the quality of health services, through the inclusion of psychosocial difficulties experienced by these professionals in carrying out their tasks, but also to promote better care of sick people, mostly poor.

To reach this goal, we will do an exploratory study of the factors underlying the so-called deviant behavior of these health workers on the one hand; we will do on the other hand an analysis of regulatory mechanisms or the establishment of these deviant practices of individuals.

The research, which cover 300 subjects divided into three (3) professions, submitted to individual and group interviews, and questionnaires, sets up so qualitative and lexicographical analysis to explain the phenomena.

Using the theories of Social Representations (Abric, 2003), organizational justice (Jerald Greenberg) and determinability (Schadron & Morchain, 2002; 2008), the results are interpreted. These estimated results indicate that subjects exposed to influences of certain factors related to work, are psychosocial unsteady subjects imbalance, a kind of job insecurity. And the production of a behavior (diverted) is to restore the lost balance. The production and acquisition's mechanisms of these behaviors are processes both

conscious and unconscious. The appearance of these evil practices in hospitals makes it difficult access to care generally by poors.

Living Condition and Life Style of Mankhurd Slum Dwellers

Authors

1. Dr. Rajiva Prasad (Retd.Prof.,International Institute for Population Sciences,Mumbai)
2. Dr. Mahesh Singh (M and E Expert,UPSSP, SIHFW Campus, Indira Nagar,Lucknow 226016)

Abstract

Comprehensive information on slums covering different aspects of their life is essential for formulation of effective programmes and coordinated policies for their improvement and rehabilitation. A sample survey of 229 households conducted in Mankhurd slum of Mumbai indicated that average age of slum dwellers was 26 years. One third was illiterate; fifty two percent had age at marriage 15-19 years and average household size 5.4 persons. Fifty percent men were daily wage workers while women were housemaids. Due to scanty water supply a 20 litre vessel cost them Rs. 5. Women used public/common toilet while men preferred open air defecation. They maintained connectivity with their kin at native place and sent remittances. Logistic regression indicated that rich went out for entertainment. Women went less for entertainment. They moved to Mumbai with the help of their relatives/friends and found living arrangement better here. Fifty percent fell sick during last six months mostly from viral infection/fever/malaria. Half of them smoked Bidi/cigarettes while three fourth consumed pan/khaini/gutka and one fourth consumed alcohol. They did so by 20 years of age. Older, primary educated, scheduled castes/ tribes, non Hindus and rich consumed more alcohols. Logistic analysis indicated that richest slum dwellers were much more likely to go out for entertainment than poorest. Other backward classes were 2 times more likely to go out for entertainment than scheduled castes/tribes but women were 70 percent less likely to go out for entertainment than men. It is worth mentioning that slum dwellers having larger family and Muslims suffered more from any illness but rich suffered less. Wealth quintiles, caste and religion were significant predictors for illness. The study recommends for an urgent need to improve the living condition of slum dwellers that face variety of problems.

Socio-economic and Health Condition of Nepali Migrants in a Metro city Mumbai

Authors

1. Dr. Rajiva Prasad (Retd.Prof.,International Institute for Population Sciences,Mumbai)

2. Mr. Sunil Sarode (Asst. Professor, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.)
3. Dr. Sarang Pedgaonkar (Asst. Professor, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai)

Abstract

Nepalese migration to India has a long history. India's proximity/ open border/affordable travelling options make India a preferred destination. Five hundred Nepali migrants from Mumbai were selected using snow ball sampling. Sixty percent lived in their work place and eighty percent were security personnel. One fifth lived in rented, one third in Kachha and one fifth in Pucca house. Half were Brahmin/ Kshatriya. One fourth was illiterate and forty percent primary educated. Three fourth worked in the same locality where they lived. Primary educated were engaged in security services while secondary educated in other occupations. Eighty percent were married, median age being 35.6 years. Their average monthly income was around Rs. 5000. Two third moved to Mumbai since 1990. Ninety percent migrated for jobs. Forty percent faced police harassment while coming to Mumbai and sixteen percent paid bribe at Indo-Nepal border. They got job within 3 months of arrival in Mumbai. Eighty five percent found behavior of Indian employers good and friendly / supportive. Two third felt that their income insufficient. Three fourth saved money. Only one fifth kept money in bank. They sent remittances to their kin in Nepal through relative/friend and utilized for household / medical/ health related expenses. The most common/prevalent illnesses in Mumbai was gastrointestinal and vector borne diseases. Many had sexual exposure before 25 years and half before twenty years. Fifteen percent had visited sex workers. Twelve percent visited sex workers in India and only three percent in Nepal. They knew about HIV/AIDS. Fourteen percent faced discrimination by health providers. One fifth wanted to go back to Nepal. Almost all wished to call their relatives/ friends to Mumbai from Nepal. Some migrants were satisfied with the way of living in Mumbai. They expected better social security services/ employment opportunities from the government.

Mental Wellbeing of Male Leather Tannery Workers: A Study of Kanpur City, India

Authors

1. Mr. Gyan Chandra Kashyap (In)
2. Prof. Shri Kant Singh (International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.)

Abstract

Improved mental health can be articulated as good physical health. Leather tannery workers are exposed hazardous work environment, living environment, substance use, life style and many more important reasons. Many studies confirmed that the significant proportion of mental health people increasing in India. The work environment as well as the living environment are important health risk factors among leather tannery workers. Leather tannery workers are more susceptible to many chemicals and physical hazards,

just because they are liable to be affected by their exposure to lots of hazardous materials and processes during tanning work. The aim of this study to determine the level of mental health disorder of male leather tannery workers in Kanpur city, India. This study utilized the primary data from the cross-sectional household study which was conducted from January to June, 2015 on 286 tannery and 295 non-tannery workers as a part of PhD program from the Jajmau area of Kanpur city, India. This study utilized the general health questionnaire (GHQ-12), and work related stress scale to test the mental wellbeing of workers. This study utilized the Cronbach alpha to test the internal consistency of GHQ-12 questionnaire for male tannery workers. We found the alpha value 0.93 for the entire sample. The range of item scale correlation was 0.84-0.64, the item one "able to concentrate" had the highest (0.84) and the item eight "able to face problem" was the lowest (0.64) correlation coefficient. Around one-third of tannery workers had severe mental health problems. An important result from the study was that tannery workers involved in beam house work in tannery (58%) had severe mental health problem. Work related stress scale found the statistically significant results for tannery workers. This study found the statistically significant association with tannery work and mental health problem among tannery workers.

Primary Care and Health Outcomes in Urban Brazil and the United States

Authors

1. Dr. Jessica Jerome (DePaul University)

Abstract

This study examines the contribution of primary health care to select health outcomes in two urban low income regions in the city of Fortaleza, Brazil and Chicago, Illinois. The regions selected in each city are both comprised of neighborhoods which have a density of low income households, unemployment, and lower than average educational levels. Brazil and the United States have substantially different approaches to primary health care, and thus make an interesting comparative case when assessing the impact of health care systems on the health outcomes in poor urban neighborhoods throughout the world.

The strength of each city's primary care system was assessed using a set of common indicators derived from secondary datasets and published literature. Health outcomes were derived from publically available data sets that each city (Fortaleza and Chicago) make available on-line.

Brazil's primary care system is characterized by longitudinality, coordination, heavy regulation and community orientation. The United States' primary care system is unregulated, has high primary copays and makes only limited use of patient tracking. We found higher levels of all-cause premature mortality, diabetes mortality and cancer mortality in the selected low-income urban region of Chicago, than in a similarly low-

income region of Fortaleza. We conclude that strong primary care system and practice characteristics may be a way to address health care disparities in urban cities.

Re-Defining Vulnerability to Diabetes in an Urban Setting

Authors

1. Dr. Stephen Linder (The University of Texas School of Public Health)
2. Ms. Tami Wisniewski (Novo Nordisk Inc.)
3. Dr. Anna-Maria Volkmann (University College London)
4. Dr. Paul Ruggiere (2M Research Services LLC)
5. Dr. Ethan McGaffey (2M Research Services LLC)
6. Ms. Louise Hesseldal (Novo Nordisk A/S)
7. Prof. David Napier (University College London)

Abstract

Objective: Concern over the rate of increase in Type 2 diabetes in the U.S. has shifted attention to primary prevention. Conducted in the city of Houston, the aim of our study was to identify and characterize vulnerability to this disease among individuals who do not yet show the familiar clinical signs and risk factors. Special attention was paid to local social and cultural factors that might contribute to such vulnerability.

Methods: Three study neighborhoods were selected and 125 adult participants without a diabetes diagnosis were recruited for face-to-face interviews. Transcriptions from recorded interviews were coded and analyzed using NVivo software. Salient social and cultural factors plausibly linked to vulnerability were identified. Participants were arranged by economic disadvantage and by biological risk factors into 4 groups and modal frequencies of those social and cultural factors were computed within each group to assign factor priorities.

Results: Ten social and cultural factors linked to vulnerability in the 4 groups were identified. Each group was then assigned a profile derived from the relative priority among its social and cultural factors. We refer to these as Isolated Skeptics -- reluctance to trust healthcare; Concerned Seniors -- heightened uncertainty over their health; Financially Pressured Caregivers -- diminished capacity to act; and Time-Pressured Young -- diminished opportunity for well-being. Relevant factors among the participants included the experience of change and transition in their neighborhoods, adherence to food traditions, being time poor, having low health literacy, and being influenced by peer appearance.

Conclusions: Vulnerability to diabetes can be shaped by social and cultural risk factors that extend beyond traditional notions of biological risk and economic disadvantage. Consideration of these factors should inform the design of public health interventions since they mediate both opportunities for and barriers to health-related practices.

We are Unable to Access Condoms: Voices of the Youth in Ghana

Authors

1. Prof. Akwasi Kumi-Kyereme (University of Cape Coast)

Abstract

Condom use among the youth is low although condoms can be obtained from different outlets in Ghana. The objective of this paper is to discuss the reasons for the inability of the youth to access condoms from the various outlets. This paper draws data from 47 FGDs conducted among in- and out-of-school youth aged 15-24 years. The FGDs were conducted in twelve towns, which were chosen purposively from the three ecological zones of the country in 2011. The inability of the youth to access condoms from the various outlets are mainly due to attitude of some service providers, negative perception of the youth about condom use and shyness. Exploring the views of the youth could contribute to the design of effective programs to address the negative attitudes and the behavioral factors that inhibit access and use of condoms.